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removal, she contributed to the passage of the Dawes Severalty Act of 1887 which authorized the allotment of reservation land with citizenship rights to individual Indians. Married to Thomas Tibbles, an Omaha newspaperman, she died in May of 1903, among her people on the Omaha reservation, and is buried near Bancroft. A marker at her grave site states: "She did what she could to make the world happier and better."

SPEAKER NICHOL: Thank you, Senator Goll. Nothing would be more fitting than to have the honorable Sandra Scofield of the 49th District of Chadron, Nebraska, do the final presentation this morning. The honorable Sandra Scofield.

SENATOR SCOFIELD: Thank you, Speaker Nichol. It is my pleasure and honor to speak briefly about Mari Sandoz this morning. She was born in Sheridan County near the Niobrara River and was the daughter of Swiss immigrants. She did not actually learn English until she was probably about nine years old and she studied in a rural school. For two years she and her brother lived alone on their father's homestead, after which she taught school for several years. Later she moved to Lincoln where she attended business college and the University of Nebraska. She then worked in various businesses, and for the Nebraska State Historical Society. Finally, in 1936, success came with a fictionalized biography of her father, Old Jules. After living in Denver, she moved to New York City where she died in March of 1966. She is buried at the family ranch, near Gordon, which I would be happy to take you to see some time if you come into my district. Mari Sandoz was elected to the Nebraska Hall of Fame in 1976. I think if we look at some of the things that were included in the resolution at that time, it gives us an idea of the kind of woman and the kind of impact that Mari Sandoz had on the State of Nebraska and on a greater area as well. To quote that resolution, "Whereas Mari Sandoz made not only significant contributions to the history of Nebraska but the entire great plains region, was recognized nationally as an authority on plains Indians and the trans-Missouri west, and concerned herself with human justice, treatment of minority cultures, conservation, agriculture, education, and excellence in all endeavors." The resolution went on to point out that she continuously gave support to aspiring young writers and artists which brought recognition not only to herself but to the State of Nebraska and its citizens. She continues to transcend both